Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs along with CARE International, an NGO recently. As per the report, India is considered as Humanitarian hotspot (the area with high overall human vulnerability) and also hotspot for all three climate related hazards *i.e.* floods, droughts and cyclones. The findings of the study are only indicative in nature and not specific. Also, the opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not represent those of the United Nations. More over, most of the scenarios used in the study are generated by Hadley Center Model, UK and Max Plank Institute, Hamburg, Germany having very coarse model grid of about 300 km. The study also suggests that more studies are necessary with more representative, finer grid model outputs and authentic data sets to confirm the findings.

(c) The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has prepared a draft National Policy on Disaster Management for holistic management of disasters with emphasis on prevention, preparedness and mitigation. While the guidelines on management of earthquakes, chemical (industrial) disasters, preparation of State Disaster Management Plans, medical preparedness and mass casualty management and floods have already been released, the guidelines on nuclear disasters, biological hazards, cyclones, landslides, urban flooding, river erosion, micro finance and insurance are under finalization. NDMA is also engaged in planning national level mitigation projects related to cyclone, earthquake, floods *etc.* Awareness campaign to improve risk perception, preparedness and self reliance in the context of cyclone and earthquake disaster has also been launched. It is also facilitating mock exercises in vulnerable States on various types of natural and man made disasters to help the State Governments in reviewing the adequacy and efficacy of the State and District level Disaster Management Plans and identify gaps in resources and systems.

National Action Plan on Climate Change outlines several steps for enhancing disaster management response to extreme climate events through better design of infrastructure strengthened communications networks and disaster management facilities and protection of the coastal areas. The Action Plan also envisages creation of appropriate capacity at the different levels of the Government including Central and the State Governments.

Green house gas emission

†1910. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:
SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH MAJITHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the green house gases emission in the rich countries of the world increased about 10 per cent inspite of decrease during the years 1996 to 2006;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and names of those countries;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian agriculture and Indian society suffer the most due to climate change;

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the steps taken by Government in this matter at the International level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Green House Gas inventory data for the period 1992—2006 available at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) indicates that Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and USA have increased their emission by more than 10% percent.

(c) As per India's Initial National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), variable impacts of climate change on agriculture have been projected. For instance, increase in green house gases concentration and likely increase in temperature and variable distribution of rainfall show a mixed projection of yields of various crops across regions. No definite trends have yet been established. It is well recognized that the increased intensity of extreme weather events may adversely affect the poor the most as they have the least capacity to bear the same.

(d) Government has released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in June 2008. The National Action Plan has outlined eight National Missions in the areas of Solar energy, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system, Green India, Sustainable Agriculture, and Strategic knowledge for Climate Change. These eight national missions form the core of the National Action Plan, representing multi-pronged, long term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.

The National Mission for Sustainable agriculture will address the issue of adverse impact on agricultural yield due to climate stress. The mission is to be institutionalized by Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(e) Government of India is actively participating in international climate change negotiations including at the United Nations. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). India, along with other developing countries, is pressing for enhanced mitigation commitments by developed countries for the second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol beginning 2013. Besides, India has also been pressing for enhanced contribution to Adaptation Fund by the Developed countries as well transfer of clean technologies to India and other developing countries.

Cleaning projects of river Yamuna

1911. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether river Yamuna in Delhi smell horrible like a stinking drain despite spending Rs. 1400 crore on its cleaning;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for river Yamuna becoming dirty day-by-day; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to assess the wealth of officers connected with the cleaning projects of river Yamuna?